

Livestock Reforms in Surkhandarya

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Abstract: This article describes the comprehensive reforms in the livestock sector, one of the agricultural sectors in the Surkhandarya oasis. The article also reflects the creation of a legal framework for the development of farms and private farms in the agricultural sector in rural areas, as well as some measures taken in this area.

Keywords: Agrarian sector, animal husbandry, farming, joint stock company, economic reforms, privatization.

Introduction:

One of the most important sectors of the economy of the republic is animal husbandry. Great attention has been paid in our country to the comprehensive development of the industry. Effective work has been done in this regard. Material resources and funds have been allocated for the economically sustainable development of dehkan and farm activities, strengthening the material and technical base of the livestock sector. Attitudes of industry workers towards property have also changed. The goal is to turn agricultural workers into real property owners, develop villages and further increase the level of knowledge of qualified personnel in the field. Concessional loans have been allocated to agricultural enterprises and farmers' opportunities have been expanded. This has further increased the efficiency of farm development. The living standards of the rural population have improved.

Research Methodology:

The article describes the features of the reforms in the livestock sector in Surkhandarya region on the basis of generally accepted methods - the principles of historical analysis, comparative comparison, chronological sequence.

Analysis of the Relevant Literature:

The primary information for the article consists of documents from the Surkhandarya regional archive, fund 1096, fund 290, 296, 465, 1476, 2293, 2660, 2158. The materials of the statistical collection "Surkhandarya region of the Republic of Uzbekistan in figures (1991-2002)" and the statistical collection "The main trends and indicators of economic and social development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the years of independence (1990-2011)" were used.

Analysis and Results:

In the first years of independence in our country, as a result of comprehensive reforms, effective work has been carried out in the livestock system of the agricultural sector in the Surkhandarya oasis. New views on animal husbandry have been introduced in the oasis. It also provided an opportunity for the development of modern animal husbandry. The development of agriculture in the country has been gradually reformed. In particular, the laws "On Land", "On Cooperation", "On Lease", "On Dehkan Farms", as well as the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 21, 1991 "On farmers in the Republic (farmer) On the basis of the Decree "On further strengthening of farms and state support of entrepreneurship" and a number of similar government decisions created a legal framework for the protection of the interests of agricultural specialists in rural areas, the formation of a diversified economy, entrepreneurship, farming and private gardening. As a result, in order to meet the needs of our people in meat products, great attention was paid to economic support of private and private livestock farms, creating the necessary conditions for them, timely delivery of fodder for livestock. - In order to meet their needs, great attention was paid to the economic support of private and private livestock farms, the creation of the

necessary conditions for them, the timely delivery of fodder products for livestock. In 1992-1994, more than 98,000 agricultural facilities were privatized in the country [1, P.30].

The number of open joint-stock companies has exceeded three and a half thousand. From 1992 to early 1995, 1,137 state farms (sovkhozes) in rural areas were transformed into other forms of ownership, ie 530 collective farms, 350 cooperatives, more than 100 leases, as well as other forms of ownership [2]. It also gave agricultural workers, specialists and workers the right to participate as equal subjects in the use of property. The goal is to turn the argar sector into real property, to develop villages and to further increase the level of knowledge of qualified personnel in the field. In this regard, a number of measures have been taken in the region to develop and stabilize agriculture and all their sectors, the development of economic reforms.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of March 15, 1993 "On measures to deepen economic reforms in animal husbandry", much attention was paid to the issue of privatization in the region. As a result, 70 community-owned cattle farms in the region were privatized, transformed into joint-stock companies [3]. This joint-stock company has 28,534 head of cattle, including 10,640 head of cattle, and in 1994, the state received 1,953 tons of meat and 13,060 tons of milk. This year, they had 6,955 hectares of land at their disposal . Indeed, in the provincial agriculture sector, the non-state sector produced 95 percent of the total output in 1994 and 1 percent in 1995 [6, p.64].

Serious attention was paid to increasing the number of cattle and increasing production on privatized farms. For example, in Muzrabat district, Dehqon-Obod JSC initially had 52 head of cattle, but later the number of cattle increased to 105 , and the farm produced 8 tons of milk per year [7]. The focus on animal husbandry has improved from year to year, and production has been carried out according to the plan in accordance with the demand and needs of the population for livestock products. As a result, 131638 heads of cattle were delivered to the region in 1991, 127423 heads in 1993, 420337 heads in 1995, 432582 heads in 1997, 446406 heads in 2000, and 458834 heads of cattle in 2002. In comparison with the regional districts, 3961 heads of cattle were reared in Sherabad district in 1991, 3279 heads in 1993, 6361 heads in 1995, 3753 heads in 1997, 8504 heads in 2000, 9338 heads in 2002 [8, P.90].

The share of livestock in the gross agricultural output increased from 36.6% in 1990 to 40.1% in 2011, mainly due to an increase in the number of cattle on farms [9, p.128]. At the same time, at a time when the provision of food to the population in difficult economic conditions is an important issue, we are witnessing a decline in food production in some enterprises and organizations in the region. For example, in 1994, the volume of food production of Termez Dairy Plant, Termez Meat Processing Plant, Shurchi Flour Products Combine, Regional Bakery Joint-Stock Company, Surkhandarya and Uzun Fisheries Combines was reduced compared to 1993. As a result, in 1994, 23 mln. Food products worth 894,000 soums were under-supplied to the population .

As a result of reforms in the agricultural sector, the transformation of ownership in agriculture, the establishment of private and private livestock enterprises and the allocation of benefits and investments by the state have achieved the development of the industry and the needs of the population in livestock products. As a result, by 1995, livestock farmers delivered to the state 73.4 thousand tons of beef and poultry (live weight), 307.5 tons of milk, 68.2 million eggs, 1511.8 tons of wool, 1023.0 thousand wool. , the number of cattle reached 44.3 thousand, the number of sheep and goats - 906.3 thousand, the number of birds - 692.0 thousand [11, p. 337-338]. Farmers transformed into joint-stock companies have produced 1,553 tons of meat, 13,060 tons of milk and 1,600,000 eggs this year, an increase of 117% in milk production and 128% in egg production. There were 21937 hectares of land allocated to these farms [12].

Practical work has been carried out in the region to increase the number of livestock and livestock production, develop the livestock sector, as well as strengthen the fodder base, which is the mainstay of animal husbandry. In particular, in 1996, the demand for raw and succulent fodder from livestock in the regional collective farms was met by 64%. In order to improve the situation in animal husbandry, to increase fodder production, the area of fodder crops planted on irrigated lands has been increased. Measures have been taken to ensure adequate fodder for livestock, and in 1997 it was planned to produce 253,000 tons of raw hay, 140,000 tons of succulent fodder, and 500,000 tons of green grass [13]. As a result of wintering of livestock farms in the region, as of September 1998, 160,493 tons of raw fodder, 58,467 tons of haylage, 58,610 tons of silage, a total of 81700 tons of feed units or 11 centners of feed units for each conditional animal were prepared. 174 feed mills and 182 feed mills were repaired [14]. As a result, all conditions have

been created for the safe removal of livestock from the winter, and the efficiency of the livestock sector has increased.

Conclusion:

The analysis shows that as a result of reforms in agriculture in the region, livestock productivity has increased, and new opportunities have been created for the development of agriculture. In the agricultural sector, private property relations have been formed, the population has a sense of ownership, their living conditions have improved due to income from private property, the opportunities of agricultural entities have expanded, and opportunities have become created to own, manage and manage private property.

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